

TAYLOR'S LONG TRIP

Wanderings of the South Dakota Defaulter to Avoid Detectives.

KEPT ON THE MOVE FOR MANY MONTHS

Easily Eluded the Small Army of Officers on All Sides.

HOW THE BIG CRASH WAS PROVOKED

Ex-State Treasurer's Details of the Manner in Which He Went Wrong.

FORCED TO THE WALL BY FRIENDS

In the Eleventh Hour They Advised Him to Take All the Funds in Sight and Leave the Country.

STIOUX FALLS, S. D., June 18.—(Special Telegram.)—"That is every cent I have in the world," said ex-State Treasurer W. W. Taylor to a reporter of the Argus-Leader today, taking out of his pocket two twenty-dollar bills and one five.

"Six months ago I was worth easily \$100,000, had first-class credit, a good name, and hosts of friends. Today I am going to surrender myself to the authorities as a defaulter, with the penitentiary before me, and everything I care for in the world gone, except my family and my identity."

Taylor returned to Pierre voluntarily. The state authorities had no idea of his whereabouts, and the detectives who have been trying to find his trail since his disappearance had practically given up the task. He has, however, good friends here, and they succeeded in making a compromise, under which the bondsmen were released, and a minimum sentence promised. Then he came back.

TELLS HIS OWN STORY.

"You will be surprised to know," he said, "that I have been in the country for the past three months, living openly and free and enjoying myself as well as one could who knew that there was a price set on his head. I left the country earlier than many suppose. I did not make up my mind that it would be impossible for me to settle until the day before Christmas. I then consulted my friends and on their advice decided to place all of my property in trust to protect my bondsmen and conceal myself."

"On January 3 I left Chicago and went to Tampa, from which place I sailed on the 5th for Havana by way of Key West. Thence after a few days I sailed to Vera Cruz. I did not go to the City of Mexico. I bought a ticket for that place in order to throw the detectives off from the track and evidently succeeded admirably, for I understand that they have repeatedly reported that I was in Mexico. From Vera Cruz I sailed south along the east coast to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which I crossed and sailed up the west coast. Changing steamers I spent the next week sailing down past the coasts of Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. I had a ticket for Panama, but feared that the detectives might run across me there and so stopped at Punta Arenas and the following month I spent in Costa Rica, mostly at San Jose, where the climate is delightful and the scenery superb. On the steamer, which was the ill-fated Colima, I met Richard Hertzmann, Danville, Va., and other prominent people who were charming companions. By that time I had grown a luxuriant bushy beard, and as I had always been somewhat near-sighted, wore spectacles."

"In February I rode across the mountains of Costa Rica on horseback and sailed to Jamaica, where I became acquainted with Ernest Clarence, an exiled prince of the Mosquito Indians. At Jamaica I purchased a ticket for Barbadoes in order to elude the detectives and then sailed for the island and went to one of the large northern cities, where I have lived for the past three months and where I could have remained indefinitely without fear of discovery."

NEVER SAW A DETECTIVE.

"I do not see a detective during the entire time and now say they certainly did not prosecute a very vigorous search, and while I traveled slowly they were still more inquisitive. They did not trace me at all beyond Jamaica, but I understand are still in the Barbadoes following the false clue which I laid for the matter. There are some detectives at all and all the reports of the detectives about my wanderings after leaving Jamaica are pure moonshine, as well as much of what you have read. I am sorry to say I finally decided to come and give myself up. All the reports about the headings of my family and my friends are untrue. No one asked me to surrender. The only person who knew where I was and could not have caught me in years. In fact, I understand that it had practically given up the search. But I knew that my absence was causing my family and friends very great sorrow and I did not want to give up my name and my home for all time. I therefore decided upon the step I have taken. I know I have committed a crime in the eyes of the law and am ready to take the penalty. My conscience is not troubled by the matter, but I could not see the bondsmen who are my friends suffer. I have therefore come here voluntarily, have turned over to the state enough property to wipe out the deficit and am now ready to take any sentence which my acts have warranted."

WOMEN HELPED TO FIND HIM.

"Until the day before yesterday," he said, "I had no more notion of taking the state's money than you have. The catastrophe was the result of the panic. In good times it would not have occurred. It is a sad truth that my predecessor in the treasuryship was short. Mr. Smith made his settlements with me in the fall of 1894. He had exacted a promise from me that I would be having some large deposits afterward, and in pursuance of that promise I was caught for \$7,200 in his failure. My loan was simply secured, however, and the state will get the sum in fall. Now is the time to get the money. I have a settlement been advanced of me at the end of my first term. Had the state called for a settlement I could have raised every cent without trouble. My credit was high, was good for a large sum of money and I had extensive property."

IT IS PLAINLY UNTRUE THAT COMMISSIONER OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LANDS had any arrangement or agree-

TURKS ON THEIR DIGNITY

Impressed with the Idea They Can Govern Their Own Country.

DEMANDS OF THE POWERS REFUSED

England Moves Her Warships Into a More Convenient Position, While Russia Masses Troops on the Armenian Frontier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18.—The Turkish government has made a fresh reply to the note of the powers outlining the reforms insisted upon for Armenia. The Porte accepts the principle of the proposed reforms, but requests that several other points be discussed before any action is taken.

THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT also denies the terms of the treaty of Berlin confer the right of demanding the guarantees formulated by the powers and expresses the hope that the sultan's sovereign right will not be prejudicially affected.

THE IMPRESSION which prevails here is that this last reply is tantamount to a refusal, and it is feared that the powers will adopt more urgent measures to enforce their demands.

THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON, which sailed from Beirut on June 1, has sailed from that port for Tripoli.

REINFORCEMENTS OF Russian troops, it has now been definitely ascertained, have been ordered to the Armenian frontier.

REFUGES TELL HORRIBLE STORIES

Inhumanity of the Kurds Passes All Power of Description.

BOSTON, June 18.—A number of Sassoun refugees, who have reached Bittlis, rehearse in detail the stories of the atrocities committed by the Kurds at that place. Among others, Farah, of Dalvoric region, Hetnik village, of some thirty-five houses, says:

"We were eleven souls in our house, but three were killed by soldiers. My husband, Boghas, was shot through the head. His brother, Harten, they killed with two bayonet wounds on the head and ten on the body. After thus mangling his body they hung it from a tree, exposed to the sun and to be food for raptacious birds. Khannadil, Kurd, a pious man, with his wife and three children, for the most part, were allowed to escape, though other nomadic Kurds from the south plundered the village, stripping us of our clothing, burning the houses, etc."

At Agbip, near the village, Mero was burned in his house. Turro's small children were hanged to pieces by the soldiers, and a woman's head found and recognized."

Shammeh, a woman of the above village, says: There were twenty-four in the house when the Kurds came. My husband, 17 years old, and a little daughter were killed. My father is Chalo, of Geluzigan, and from that house were killed Sahag, Mardo, Migro, and Kiska. Doh and Semmal, and Der Bedraze, of Geluzigan, were her uncles, and she, like others, says: The eyes of Der Bedraze were put out and forty bayonet wounds were inflicted on his body. She was killed. The soldiers took out Der Hohannes' eyes, seized his hands and compelled him to dance. Not only was he deprived of his sight, but the insignia of the nation were torn from his chest and he was made to dance the cruel creature took along with him the razor some of the skin and flesh as well. Having pierced his throat they forced him to drink blood, and then they cut the ghastly cut down on either side. His head was thrown away and that, as if a football. Human flesh taken from some of the mangled people was put into his mouth. He, too, was pitched into the ditch with the other men. They would cease resistance and surrender."

MUTILATED THE WOMEN.

Manong of Semmal says Tabo did not betray Tamatan, as has been reported, but that Kurds, under the lead of their dervish chief, took him, though he was a man of high rank, and killed him. He was killed. Tabo had two brothers, Khacho and Boghos, pitched into the ditch. Manong's companion, Sirope, of the village of Yevvan, killed. His aunt, Georah, while serving as transport, carrying ammunition on her back, was run through with a bayonet wound in the rear. Khacho was killed by either of Semmal, taken out the child, put it on her breast and bayonet them together. Kero (Arakel) of Geluzigan had fifteen souls in his house and ten were killed, his father, mother, two cousins, etc."

HOPON, of this village, reports forty-two in their household were killed, two men and their children. He was left for dead from twelve bayonet wounds.

ASDOR, also of this village, has eight children, but only one was left. He was left for dead, but made his escape from the heap of dead bodies, as did the above Hopon, with twelve scars.

AND OF Bittlis, his nephew, was killed, the latter's sister, report how a 4-year-old girl was choked to prevent her making a noise that would betray the hiding among the rocks of scores of other children, and that of two. Murad's sister, Ogden, of some 15 years, was engaged to a Hodjev of Semmal that was pitched into the ditch, as also three others from his house.

KANGO of Dalvoric tells how his brother, Hunno, was bayoneted to death by soldiers, and another brother's wife ripped up with the usual mangling process. He was thrust into the house and burned alive.

HUSBAND HACKED TO PIECES.

BURFO of Bittlis tells a thrilling story. Her husband, Lilla, was literally hacked to pieces, the remains of which she could only gather up for some sort of a burial after twelve days. Her 2-year-old baby boy was snatched from her arms and taken to death, her daughter of 10 years, Abghuy, by name, fell down dead from fright, while she (Burfo) made her escape. Her husband's brother was also killed.

NEARLY a hundred terrified ones, and among them twelve able-bodied men, decided to go to their Ghorlichagas in a distant village. En route they were surrounded by hundreds of the tribe, who drove them like cattle into a valley. They took the only weapon, their knives, and the men, bound, and sent them to the camp of the regular soldiers as sheep to the slaughter. The women were stripped of their clothing, a few of every race, counted as if sheep for the yarding, and kept under guard for the night. After shivering in the cold, the next morning they were again asked to dry their clothes, but the soldiers, who were already begun to disband, and the poor frightened ones were allowed to make their escape. The wives were ready to follow their husbands to their fate, but were not allowed.

BELDRE of Geluzigan, with wounded head and discolored ear, tells how for two days he and his aged father, carrying him on this way and that to save him, but in the end, at the plea of his father to save at least himself, put him down and ran, only to look back and see them hacking the old man to pieces.

GRIGAS of Bittlis tells how his father was

LEAGUE DELEGATES GAUORE

Cleveland Crowded for the Convention of Republican Clubs Today.

EVERY TRAIN BRINGS MORE VISITORS

Business Portion of the City Profusely Decorated with Flags and Bunting—Content for the Presidency Promises to Be Spirited.

CLEVELAND, June 18.—Every incoming train today brought scores of visitors and delegates to attend the National Republican League convention, which begins tomorrow morning. The business portion of the city is profusely decorated with flags and bunting. Many halls, where the convention will be held, has been most artistically decorated. The immense Arcade building, in which the banquet will take place on Thursday evening, has been transformed into a veritable bower of beauty. The decorations in this building have cost many thousands of dollars and it is stated are the finest ever produced at any previous league convention.

THE TWO principal topics under discussion around the hotel corridors today were league politics and the silver question. General E. A. McAlpine of New York seems to have the strongest support today and his friends claim that he has a "lock" on the place. Nearly all of the eastern delegates who have thus far arrived seem to favor General McAlpine for the presidency of the league. The other candidates are United States Senator H. C. Evans of Tennessee, Hon. S. H. Elkins of West Virginia and Colonel Isaac Trimbo of Idaho. It is stated today that Ohio will supply the largest number of delegates to the league presidency if he will accept the place.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Among the visiting statesmen who attended the league convention today were Governor Brown of Rhode Island, Governor Nelson and ex-Governor Merriam of Minnesota, ex-Governor Moody of Oregon and Governor C. C. Dyer of Missouri. Many other distinguished delegates are expected to arrive today.

THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE has elaborate headquarters here in charge of General Secretary Wilber F. Wakeman of New York and several state secretaries. This organization has over 1,000 auxiliaries, 3,000 officers and correspondents and publishes a bureau of 6,000 newspapers.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., June 18.—John Hendershot and W. B. Welton, convicted at last assays of the murder of William Hendershot, were hanged here this morning. The drop fell at 8:15.

JOHN HENDERSHOT was the uncle and Welton the man for whose murder the two were hanged. The crime was committed December 14, 1894, the object being to realize upon an insurance which the uncle had placed upon the life of his nephew. John Hendershot is alleged to have planned the murder, while Welton committed while he and his cousin were alone. The evidence upon which conviction was based was entirely circumstantial. Every effort was made to secure a reprieve for the condemned. Legal briefs were submitted to the Dominion cabinet and the British government, but to no avail before the minister of justice for her father's life and cousin's life, to whom she was betrothed.

ATTACKED HER FRANCES WILLARD.

LONDON, June 18.—There was a large and enthusiastic gathering today in the City temple of the British Women's Temperance association. Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the Women's Christian Temperance union here, was being applauded for her eloquent and convincing address on the subject of the lynchings in the southern parts of the United States. Miss Willard made a spirited defense of herself and of the union and was warmly applauded by other delegates. A resolution was adopted unanimously declaring that the council emphatically believed that the American Women's Christian Temperance union maintained toward the lynching question the right and proper attitude. It was further resolved that under no circumstances must human life be taken without process of law.

ENGLAND IS PERSEVERANT.

LONDON, June 18.—The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Sir Edward Grey, replying to Anthony J. C. Donelan, member for the east division of Cork in the House of Commons today, when asked if the government was aware that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington, had signed a resolution stating that the American flag at St. Louis had demonstrated the inauguration under American auspices of a new era in the history of ocean traffic, he said that the government was not aware of the resolution, but that it must take a longer time to consider the question.

LORD COLIN CAMPBELL DIED.

BOMBAY, June 18.—Lord Colin Campbell, fourth son of the duke of Argyll, a captain in the Bombay rifle volunteer corps, is dead at the age of 43 years. The cause of his death was pneumonia. Lord Colin Campbell came prominently before the public as the defendant in a suit for judicial separation instituted by his wife in 1889.

UNKNOWN SHIP LOST AT SEA.

QUEENSTOWN, June 18.—The British bark Edinboro, Captain Lewis, has arrived here from Portland, Ore., and reports that in latitude 17 south, longitude 3 west, he passed the hull of a large iron ship painted black with white port, which had evidently sunk on fire. The name of the ship was invisible.

MAKING REVENUE CUTTERS OF NEARLY VESSELS.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 18.—The vessels now in the Mexican navy will soon be turned into revenue cutters, but armed so that they can be used as war ships in case of war and also for the purpose of the Finance department instead of the War department, causing an important economy to the government.

BOLIN IS SHORT

Omaha Finances Very Much Mixed by the City Treasurer.

BONDSMEN COMPELLED TO TAKE CHARGE

Made Necessary by the Startling Conduct of the Custodian.

HE LEAVES A NOTE INDICATING SUICIDE

Hides Himself in a Road House at Florence Lake.

POLICE LOOK FOR HIM FOR SEVERAL HOURS

When Discovered the Fugitive Attempts to Draw a Revolver for the Alleged Purpose of Ending His Life—His Statement of the Situation.

Henry Bolin is a short, fat man. The amount of his heritage is yet uncertain, but is known to exceed \$10,000, and make a much larger sum.

Omaha's city treasurer confessed his disgrace early yesterday morning and left his office with the expressed purpose of ending his life. After extended search, in which the entire police force was engaged, the desperate fugitive was located late in the day at a road house on Florence lake.

He was taken into the presence of his bondsmen and a conference of city officials called. Mr. Bolin was almost incapacitated for business as a result of the excessive use of liquor. His explanations only contributed to the confusion.

This morning the defaulter is at his home under guard of two employes of the treasurer's office, and a force of experts are checking up his accounts. His bondsmen assert that Bolin is not being watched to prevent him escaping. They assert he is not to be prosecuted, and therefore has no reason to secrete himself. No warrant has been issued for his arrest. The guards are in his home to prevent him doing himself harm in his depressed condition.

Henry Bolin's defection is attributed by his friends to wine, women and an insatiable desire to get a pack and a revolver. The letter which he wrote to his immediate family, however, asserts that developments will indicate that he is short only in so much as he has permitted the employes of his office to overdraw their salary accounts.

BONDSMEN TAKE CHARGE.

Mr. Bolin's escape to his home in the city hall at an earlier hour than usual yesterday morning. He was there when his deputies arrived and greeted them pleasantly. He remained until 8:30 o'clock, when he went out, telling the office force that he was going to get shaved and that he would soon return. He did not return, and during the forenoon, the committee of his bondsmen, consisting of W. A. Paxton, G. W. Watters and C. J. Karbach, took charge of the office. Chairman Cadet Taylor of the finance committee of the city council was present, as was also Thomas Swobe and one or two other bondsmen. Among the private papers of Mr. Bolin was found a pack and a revolver. The letter was dated May 7 and stated in substance that the writer, Bolin, preferred death to dishonor and if any trouble came he would seek refuge in a suicide's grave. Following were directions that his life insurance, which amounts to about \$21,000, should be paid to his family. The letter was signed "Henry Bolin" and a postscript in this missive before his clerks arrived at the office. Below the former inscription was written the date, June 18, and the words, "The hour has come." The box was then replaced until his private papers, where it remained until it was discovered by his bondsmen this forenoon.

Dr. J. F. Hertzmann tells a very gaudy story. He says he met Bolin while driving on North Sixteenth street and was asked by him if he would not give him a ride. This was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He invited him into the buggy and drove north, circling around the country until he finally stopped at Hill street.

Bolin, he says, gave no account whatever of his actions during the morning, although Hertzmann had read the morning papers and knew of the threatened trouble of the city treasurer's office, he says he did not ask one question concerning Bolin's affairs. Bolin's intention no information respecting his intentions. When questioned as to what they did talk about during the two hours' drive, Hertzmann said that they talked about nothing in particular; that they remarked upon the beautiful weather and discussed the crop prospects. Dr. Hertzmann insisted that he was fully aware from the first that Bolin was armed with a revolver, having felt it in contact with his hand. Bolin prevented him from using it by keeping the sharpest lookout upon him. He did not take the revolver away because of fear of both of them.

He and Bolin had stopped at Hill's for some beer when discovered by Officer Whelan. Bolin was then taken to the police station.

REPORT OF THE AFFAIR.

Sergeant Whelan said that when he spoke to Bolin at the road house he noticed at once that he had been drinking heavily. He took like a man who had drunk to excess of blues, and the muscles of his face twitched nervously. His impression was that when Bolin saw him enter the room he supposed that he was a constable. Bolin stepped back toward the door and put his hand on the butt of the revolver in his hip pocket. He succeeded in getting possession of the weapon and took Bolin in the buggy and drove off, which his troubles were partially forgotten.

When the officer and Bolin arrived in Omaha the sergeant explained that the account was going to turn him over to W. A. Paxton, and at Bolin's request, he drove to the city hall and there he was taken to the committee of his bondsmen and some of the other bondsmen were summoned by telephone.

WAS HEAVILY ARMED.

While in the office Bolin was asked if he had a knife. He replied in the negative, but when searched by Captain Mostyn a large knife was found concealed in his clothing. Mayor Bolin arrived soon after Bolin had been brought in and a consultation was held, in which the situation was hurriedly canvassed. Midland State bank would check up all right. He admitted that he had drawn from the cash account and deposited tickets covering the amounts in the drawer, but thought that the deficiency could not be more than \$10,000. He had but little to say concerning what had led to his peculiar con-

AMERICAN HOMES

Not one issue of importance compared with the necessity of breaking the gold currency. One more gold president will down the Americans to servitude perhaps for all time. Four-fifths of the American people are opposed to any kind of money, the purchasing power of which grows in a safe. The growing purchasing power of money must be stopped. We can do it with nothing but the silver. The silver is in the hands of the enemy. Give it no more until the people secure control. Let Kansas lead and enough will follow to restore the government to the people.

AMERICAN HOMES.

SOUTHERN PRES ON THE CURRENCY

Large Per Cent of the Influential Journals Are for Sound Money.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—Today's News contains letters from many prominent southern editors, giving their opinions on the silver question and the drift of sentiment in their respective sections.

J. P. Caldwell of the Charlotte Observer: "I am opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver by this country independently of international agreement. The next national democratic convention should declare for sound money in such terms as to leave no doubt that it is opposed to the free coinage of silver. The sentiment of this section is in favor of free coinage."

R. M. Johnson, the Houston Daily Post: "The last national democratic platform about expresses my idea of the silver question. I am in favor of coinage of both metals with discrimination against either, but with legislative authority to the extent of preserving the parity of the two metals."

J. E. Hearsay, the Daily States, New Orleans: "I agree with the president and secretary of the Democratic party in their policy. In my opinion the right thing would be to adopt the plank in the Chicago platform of 1892, with the addition of more specific and ringing declaration in favor of the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues under proper safeguards, or any amendment to the national banking law which would enable farmers and other owners of incumbered real estate to obtain the banking privilege at a reasonable rate of interest. A large number of the influential journals of New Orleans and the larger interior cities are for sound money."

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer: "I am in favor of unlimited coinage of silver by this country, independently of international agreement. The money plank in the next democratic platform should declare for unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. The sentiment of my section on this question is for silver."

G. H. Baskett, the Nashville Banner: "I am in favor of unlimited coinage of silver independent of international agreement. Public sentiment in this section is divided."

A. B. Pickett, the Evening Scimitar, Memphis: "I am in favor of unlimited coinage of silver by this country independently of international agreement and regard bimetalism as an ill-timed dream."

McGowan of the Chattanooga Times: "The Times opposes unlimited coinage of this country independent of international agreement. It is in favor of the gold and silver standard. It is not as strong as it was a few months ago."

M. H. Clayton, Rome, Va. Times: "I am in favor of unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 by the United States without considering Europe. I think unlimited coinage of silver is gaining friends in southwest Virginia and a campaign of education doing the work."

W. S. Copeland, the State Newspaper company, Richmond: "I am in favor of unlimited coinage of silver by this country independent of international agreement. I claim to be a real silver standardist."

Edward Craighead, Mobile Register: "I am opposed to the free and unlimited and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and I doubt whether even the international agreement would make sure the parity between gold and silver coin."

W. S. Woodson, the Danville, Va. Register: "I am opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver by this country independent of international agreement. I claim to be a real silver standardist."

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